

B2  
could  
a lubricant using a tool having a surface profile, wherein a portion of a material forming the interior is removed and produces a surface with a predetermined quality structure.

---

B3 \$12 \$17  
18. (Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the layer is thermally sprayed on the surface.

---

REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 10-11, 15-16, 18, 20, and 22 are pending herein. By this Amendment, Claim 19 is canceled and Claims 1, 15 and 18 are amended. Support for the claim amendments is found in the specification at, *inter alia*, page 2.

Regarding the Second Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement filed on January 23, 2001, Applicants note that the third paragraph should read: "The references are two articles and a product description of so-called cooling lubricating agents, as they are used for cutting machining. These documents indicate that such substances always contain lubricants (oils)."

Claims 1-4, 10, 11, 15-16, 18, 20 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) by U.S. Patent No. 5,6591,004 (Palazzolo). Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Palazzolo.

Palazzolo discloses a method of treating a light metal cylinder bore wall to receive a thermally-sprayed metallic coating. The method comprises machining or milling cylinder bore surface 13 using a cutting tool 14. Cooling fluid 16 is usually sprayed directly onto the tool end surface during the cutting operation. The fluid contains grease and oils in a fluid carrier that leaves an oily film on the machine surface and which retards oxidation of the exposed machine surface (col. 2, lines 43-49). Honing is then performed as tool 17 is used against surface 13 and is flushed by machining fluid 18 (col. 3, lines 1-5). See Figure 1.

Palazzolo does not disclose dry cutting the interior of a hollow body without a lubricant. There is no teaching or suggestion to eliminate the required cooling fluid or machining fluid of